

California Catholic

FOR FAITH AND FATHERLAND.

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THE WHITE SISTERS.

Cardinal Lavigerie's Auxiliary Band of African Missionaries.

Their Work Conceded to be as Effective as that of the White Fathers.

The Natives Have Cause to Regard Them with Affection and Great Respect.

It will interest many readers to know that mission work in Kabylia, as indeed elsewhere throughout Franco-Moslem Territories, is due even more to the Sisters of Our Lady of African Missions than to the indefatigable and unselfish labors of the White Fathers, praiseworthy and resultant in innumerable good works as the efforts of these apostolic emissaries have been and are, writes William Sharp in an appreciative article in the current "Atlantic Monthly." Here again a great debt is due to Cardinal Lavigerie, though one overlooked by most visitors to Algeria, and for most part ignored by those in authority.

It is no wonder that the extent both of the civilizing work and the civilizing influence due to Cardinal Lavigerie's women missionaries should have impressed the present writer, as indeed all observant and unbiased visitors to French Africa. Perhaps the very fact that so little recognition has been made of this section of his labors, and that in Algeria itself the recognition, when given at all, is either somewhat grudging or concurrently depreciatory, enabled me to realize at first hand how remarkable is this accomplishment even as it stands.

On his elevation to the See of Algiers—to be more exact, on his voluntary and self-sacrificing transfer thither from his wealthier and more comfortable See of Nancy—Mgr. Lavigerie almost from the first foresaw the need of women missionaries to carry out his schemes of evangelization, and social and domestic regeneration. His plans were regarded dubiously even by many of his fellow-bishops and higher clergy, and a large section of the public openly protested against the idea of Christian women being sent into regions where their honor would not be safe for a day. Moreover, as many military and civilized authorities prophesied the Arab would regard with disdain mixed with deep resentment the apparent effort to convert or reform him or his through the agency of women.

From the moment that he explained publicly the need for women missionaries, volunteers were ready. It was obviously true what he said, that in no other way could Mohammedan women be reached. A radical alteration in the domestic, social, intersexual, and religious views of the women would mean an inevitable change of front for the coming generation, male and female; while the all-round results would at once be quicker, more thorough, and more far reaching than through the agency of men.

The first response to his appeal came from his old diocese of Nancy, from the well-known and venerable community of the Sisters of St. Charles. A novitiate was formed that year (1868) at Couba, at a house where the Archbishop had already instituted a shelter for those Arab girls who were rescued from starvation during that terrible year of famine.

At first, however, the work allotted to these Sisters was of a strictly local nature; and even when the small community was increased by the addition of the Sisters of the Assumption, who also came from that French city where Lavigerie had, in his short episcopate, done so much good and exercised so deep and lasting an influence, their scope was not materially widened. The eyes of "Monsi-gneur," however, were ever upon them and their interests, and the object they and he had in view. At last, nearly ten years after that first settlement in Kouba, the Cardinal officially formed them into a congregation of missionary Sisters, with an independent existence and system of self-government, under the designation of Sisters of Our Lady of African Missions.

For a few years the obvious results were sufficiently humble to give some color to the derision or misrepresentation of the covertly malicious, the openly hostile, and the indifferent; and at the same time marked enough to encourage all who wished the women mission well—all save those who could not realize that great results must be attained only through endless toil and patience, and in obscurity. But at last even the hostile had to admit that a labor of extraordinary importance, whether tending to ultimate good or ultimate evil, was being fulfilled throughout Algeria, and even among the intractable Kabyles and the laughably resentful Arabs and Moors. Now, the African Sisters, as they are called succinctly, are a recognized power in the land; and even the most bigoted anti-religionist would hesitate to aver that their influence is not wholly for good.

Among the Arabs, there was and is a spirit of wonder and admiration for the dauntless courage, the self-sacrificing devotion, the medical knowledge and skill, the tenderness, saintly steadfastness, of these heroic women. Hundreds have been brought to a different attitude through observation of the *Seurs de Notre Dame d'Afrique*. In words of an eminent Jesuit, "The moral superiority of these women, with their self-denying kindness, their courage and devotion, deeply impressed the unbelievers, who gazed at them with astonishment and admiration, as if they belonged to a different order of beings, and were something more than human."

From a White Father in Biskra I learned that the work so silently and unostentatiously done by these African Sisters is one of so great importance, that if, for any reason, it were impossible for both the White Fathers and the White Sisters to remain there as missionaries, the Fathers would unquestionably have to give way.

"In a word," he added, "we are the pioneers, forever on the march after receding boundaries; the Sisters are the first dauntless and indefatigable settlers, who bring the practically virgin soil into a prosperous condition, full of promise for a wonderful and near future."

I asked if there were many mischances in the career of those devoted women.

"Few," he replied: "strangely enough, fewer than with the White Fathers. We have had many martyrs to savage violence, to the perils of and privations of desert life. The sisters have had martyrs, also, but these have lost their lives in ways little different from what have beset them in any other foreign country."

Personally, I think the greatest work is being achieved by the Roman Catholic Church, and in particular by the institutions and

societies inaugurated, and the specially trained emissaries sent forth by Cardinal Lavigerie. Everywhere I went in North Africa I was struck by this fact. From what I saw and heard throughout the length and breadth of French North Africa, I am convinced that one of the greatest works of contemporary Christianity is being fulfilled there in divers ways and mainly through the instrumentality of that famous prelate whose name will henceforth be linked with those of Cyprian and Augustine as among the foremost glories of the Church of Christ in Africa.

To insinuate, as is done in so many ways, that the Christian missions have failed in Africa, and that Mohammedanism is everywhere militant and triumphant. The opposite is the truth; and throughout southern as well as northern Algeria, throughout Kabylia, throughout Tanisia, the Christian church and the Christian school are everywhere supplanting the mosque and the *mdrassa*.

Hearthen Chinese to Rimini.

A. B. De Guerville, late World's Fair Commissioner to China, tells the following interesting anecdote of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese premier, whose name has become so prominent since the Korean imbroglio. He says: Li Hung Chang is not always as kind to people he receives as he was to me. The young Marquis de Rudini, son of the great Italian statesman, former Prime Minister of Italy, was for the time military attache at the legation in Tientsin. He had with Li Hung Chang a most disagreeable interview, which shows that the Viceroy knows well what is going on in Europe, and is also accustomed to tell what he thinks. "Aha!" said he to the young Marquis, as soon as they were seated, "why don't you tell your father to let the Pope alone and to give him back what you have stolen from him? Oh, yes, I know you will deny it, but it is perfectly useless. You have robbed him of nearly all he had, and you are keeping him a prisoner in the Vatican. It is shameful, but it will not last as long as you think, for one day France will come and change all this. Oh, yes; I know you will tell me that you have got the Triple Alliance, but it will be of no use to you. The French and the Pope will get together one day and whip all of you as you have never been yet."

Malu Redivivus.

Father Daperon, prior of Sacred Heart Mission, Oklahoma, writes that a man representing himself as Rev. Jerome Hunt, of Devil's Lake, N. D., has been collecting money in Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory, taking the names of Rev. Hoffman and Rev. T. Dupron. The same man has collected money in California, Ohio and Illinois, representing himself as a priest from North Dakota. Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, denounces the man as an impostor, and says no priest or layman of his diocese is collecting money for his missions. The man is not a priest, and is said to be an escaped convict from Winnipeg.

This is apparently the same party who, some two years ago, came to this city, and, under the name of Malu, represented himself as a missionary priest, who was stationed among the Blackfoot Indians in Northern Idaho, and also in British Columbia.

Rev. Father Fisher of Pomona, accompanied by Rev. Father Fitzgerald was the guest of Rev. Father Hawe, of Santa Monica last week.

THE FAITH IN JAPAN.

Native Catholics Firm During Centuries of Persecution.

A Noted Protestant Divine's Views on the Catholic Missions.

Interesting Story by Rev. Geo. W. Knox on the Tragic Story of Catholicity in Japan.

The present Emperor of Japan came to the throne in 1867, and that year 4,000 native Christians were torn from homes and distributed as criminals throughout the empire. They had been "discovered" near Nagasaki, and were representatives of the Roman Catholics, who had received the faith from their fathers and had kept it inviolate. The Emperor for six years followed the persecuting policy of the Shoguns, but in 1873 religious liberty was tacitly allowed and the exiles went home again.

Two incidents were related to me by one of the officials present at the banishment, incidents illustrative of the endurance nurtured by three centuries of persecution. Men and women were bound across the gangplank of the boat which waited to carry them away, handled and counted and shipped like bales of merchandise. One woman, thrown amiss, fell into the water, and her hand waved farewell in the sign of the cross as she sank, never to rise again.

The other concerned a woman, too, a mother with her infant at her breast. The officials determined to force her to recant, and failed. At last they took her infant, placed it just beyond her reach, and there let it wait its hungry cry two days and nights, with promises all the time of full forgiveness to the mother and the restoration of her babe if only she would recant. Recant she would not, and at last her torturers gave in, their cruel ingenuity exhausted. My friend, a fair-minded man, who knew nothing of the faith, thought a religion which inspired such strength of purpose worthy of his study, and formed a resolution then which bore fruit long years after to himself and many others.

Fit representatives, these two, of the heroic remnant who defied the worst a ruthless Eastern tyranny could do, and in patience waited, teaching their children the same faith and patience, and these theirs again, until at last, after so many generations, a new era brought peace and safety.

A MIRACLE AMONG MISSIONS.

The history of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan is one of the miracles of missions, a story of great success, of tragic failure and of resurrection from the dead.

Xavier landed in Japan in 1549, was welcomed, successful and laid the foundations in his brief three years. With him and after him came other Portuguese Jesuits; men of learning, breeding, devotion, adroit and fitted to win victory. The times and circumstances favored them.

Japan was in feudal anarchy, the Emperor powerless, the Shogun almost as feeble, the nobles at war with one another and the Shogun. Kioto was in ruins, and there were devastation and suffering everywhere. Buddhism was at the lowest, without religious influence, sect arrayed against sect; the monks immoral and participant in the endless wars. No

central government and no religious earnestness opposed the missionaries. They worked in comparative obscurity for ten years, and grew strong almost before their presence had been known. They adapted themselves with rare skill to their circumstances, were magnificent where their splendor availed and poor and humble where this seemed the better way.

Commerce was their efficient ally, the Portuguese merchants refusing barter to barons who refused the missionaries, and favoring those who proved compliant. And these petty princes desired the lucrative foreign trade. So the missionaries gained strong protectors, and even sincere converts, among the nobles, and the converts were more zealous than their teachers. Some of the nobles destroyed the temples in their dominions, drove out the priests, and converted their subjects by decree.

After some years, Nobunaga established something like central authority again. He hated the Buddhists, and favored the Christians for a time; was thought almost persuaded to be a Christian himself had not the conditions—prohibiting polygamy and the like—been too severe. But Nobunaga soon went to his father (1586), and Hideyoshi ruled in his stead, continuing the work of centralization his predecessor had begun. Hideyoshi was not openly unfriendly for a time. One of his greatest generals was a Christian and several of his strongest nobles. But he was resentful, changeable, morose, and began the persecution of the priests when he was at last firmly in power and occasion given by missionary defiance of his law.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS CONVERTED.

Until now the missionaries had been Portuguese Jesuits, and their converts were hundreds of thousands, ten thousand added each year to the Church. The Pope gave the society Japan as its sole field. But now came some Spanish Franciscans as "ambassadors from the Philippines, not as missionaries," jealous of Portuguese and Jesuit success. As ambassadors they did not violate the Pope's decree in coming, and, being in Japan who could forbid them to proclaim the truth? The Jesuits had been too compromising, and lacked in zeal; the newcomers followed a different course. Hideyoshi had welcomed the ambassadors, but now forbade missionary operations, perhaps because displeased with this rash zeal, perhaps because firm enough in power to follow his desires. The Jesuits, for the most part, outwardly complied and continued unmolested to gain converts as before. The Franciscans defied the law, preached publicly in their robes and courted martyrdom. So six Franciscans, and three Jesuits with them, who also scorned deliverance, were taken, condemned, led as a spectacle hundreds of miles, gaining converts en route by their patience and humility and were executed in Nagasaki, thus obtained the crown they coveted. This was in 1598. Then the persecution stopped. The little cloud had passed; but it was the precursor of future storms.

At the end of the century there were more than half a million Christians in the West and South. Nobunaga died, and after a while, and after wars with the adherents of his son, Ieyasu took the empire to himself and gave Japan such a government, a strong and masterful, as it had not known for centuries. By and by, when there was peace, and no one dared oppose, he persecuted the Church—

he and his descendants persecuted it unto death.

BUDDIST INTRIGUE AND MISREPRESENTATION.

The feudal lords, who had protected the Christians were dead, or had forsaken the faith, or, worse still, had fought on the losing side against Hevasu, and there was no one to withstand him. He was patron of the Buddhists, and persecuted in their name and made them strong again. Never was religion more cruel than Buddhism in Japan. Sect has persecuted sect, and once, at least, the Buddha's law of gentleness to animals, especially dogs, was enforced by such cruelty that the jails of Edo were filled with sufferers, and men were killed by scores. Buddhist hatred and intrigue were the chief causes of the extirpation of the Catholics.

And the foreigners gave occasion enough. The Jesuits had approved the barons, who had persecuted the Buddhists, and now suffered recompense. Francis can quarrelled with Jesuit, Spaniard with Portuguese, Dutchman and Englishman with them both and each other, all at enmity, all full of slanders to the Japanese, all greedy of gain, temporal or spiritual. No wonder the Japanese turned them out and shut the door—all but the Dutch, and they admitted only to a precarious footing on loathsome terms, in Nagasaki Bay.

It is not proved, very likely, that the Jesuits plotted against the sovereignty of Japan. Their enemies slandered them, especially the Dutch, and invented false "document proof" and let it fall into the hands of the Japanese. And most Japanese believe the story until this day, although the best authorities, native and foreign, wholly discredit it. "This was not the reason why foreigners were expelled," wrote Arai Hakuseki, almost two hundred years ago.

PERSECUTION AGAIN COMMENCED.

In 1614 the Christians numbered a million or more, and the persecution once more began: sixty priests being banished and nine churches destroyed. Thenceforth persecution followed persecution for sixty years. More than two hundred priests were killed. They dared all things, refused to go home, were concealed by their converts, only to be found out by spies tempted by the large rewards. The native Christians were annihilated; friend was hired to betray friend, and, at a larger price, child was bought to inform on parent and parent on child. Every barbarity was employed to compel the Christians to recant, with forgiveness and reward for acceptance of the Buddhist faith.

The persecution stopped only when all Christians had been destroyed, as was supposed, and for two hundred and fifty years the anti-Christian decrees remained.

In 1637 some peasants, who had found the feudal exactions of their lord intolerable, rebelled. Some of the rebels were Christians, and the others were induced to fight beneath the banner of the Cross. They seized a castle and made such a determined resistance that the Shogun had to interfere, and they were conquered and massacred only after months of resistance. Their baron lost his life as punishment for his tyranny.

In 1686 a decree stated that no Christians had been discovered for years, and urged fresh zeal, with higher prices paid informers. But there are records of no further discoveries. In 1711 the rewards to informers were again increased, but again without effect. During these years foreign missionaries had sought Japan from time to

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894

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Order of the Forty-Hours Devotion
In the Churches and Chapels in the Diocese of San Francisco, for the month of September.
Sept. 2—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
St. Patrick, St. Joseph, St. Stanislaus, Modesto.

CALENDAR.

For the Week Ending Saturday September 2nd.

Patron of the United States.
Mary Immaculate, pray for us!

Sept. 2. Sun.—16th after Pentecost—St. Stephen (Hungary, 1038).
3 Mon.—Sts. Sordana and Sabina, MM. (121). V. (1469).
4 Tue.—St. Rose of Viterbo, V. (1). S. F. (1521).—St. Rosalie.
5 Wed.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bp. (Venice, 1455).
6 Thu.—St. Onophorus, M.—St. Bogdan, V. (650).
7 Fri.—1st Friday—St. Regina, V. M. (1257).
8 Sat.—THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S CATHEDRAL.

The late Cardinal Manning purchased not far from the Houses of Parliament an eligible site for the erection of the Cathedral of Westminster, London. Elaborate plans in Gothic style were carefully prepared and blessed by Rome. His Eminence would not, however, begin the work till in his own zealous words every Catholic poor child in the diocese had, within its reach, a Catholic school. To retain our own people in holy faith, or to spread its blessed light costly churches were not to the mind of the Cardinal. Now that the little ones have had their wants supplied, Cardinal Vaughan is about to begin the cathedral. With much good sense he realizes that any building in Gothic style, which the resources of the English Catholics could erect, would be singularly puny by the side of the glorious abbey. The original plans have been discarded, and the style of the Roman Basilica is to be adopted. Report has it the Cathedral chapter is to be composed of the Sons of St. Benedict, to whom Westminster Abbey really belongs, if honest men had their rights. What a realization of the promise: "Behold! I made all things new."

LAY CO-OPERATION.

It is a very striking fact in the present life of the Church that our Lord is pleased to make so much use of the laity in His vineyard. Of course, the support of the clergy, the erection of schools and churches, the sustenance of convents and colleges fall on the laity. To these we are not referring. Nor have we in mind the mighty army of nuns and brothers even in our midst. Our thoughts are to those, who, like Saul of old, rise head and shoulders above their fellows. In the political arena, Catholic interests have been nobly obtained or saved by O'Connell in Britain, by Herr Windthorst in Germany, by Montalembert and Count Mumm in France,

by Donoso Cortes in Spain, by Count Ferdinand Zichy in Hungary. The cause of Holy Church and her divine infallible authority have been heralded by those giants of the press, Louis Veinlot, of the *Univers*, Ed. Lucas, of the *Tablet*, and James A. McMaster, of the *Freeman's Journal*. Catholic literature and science owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Gilmory Shea, Cantu, Brownson, Ward, St. George Mivart, Lilly, Allies, Lady Georgina Fullerton, Mrs. Craven, Kathleen O'Meara, Ellen Star. And in words of charity, it will only be in another world that we shall know and realize the glorious work of the Society of Saint Vincent of Paul, organized just sixty years ago, in Paris, by that band of Catholic lay students, among whom Frederick Ozanam stood out so prominently. Cardinal Manning, a shrewd observer of the times, availed himself of all his works of this lay movement. The names of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard, and hundreds of others appear as active members of every Catholic association for works of mercy and charity in the British Isles.

The Congregation of Rites has issued a further decree on church music. All is to be made subservient to fostering true piety. The mainstay is to be the noble Gregorian chant. Profane music, suggestive of theatrical motives and variations, falls under the ban. It is to be hoped that this new departure will give an impetus to congregational singing. It will do much, very much, to increase the devotion of the faithful, and it will be a powerful auxiliary in the work of conversions. Anyone who has heard the congregations of French peasants sing the Gloria and the Credo, who has listened to the Cantiques sung in the churches of France, or who has been present at the Oratory in London when Father's hymns are sung, will realize the heartiness of piety. Wesleyanism's success is due in the main to congregational singing. And the fine old Catholic chants of hymns and psalms in the Episcopalian body have done more than all else to attach Britishers to the Church of England by law established.

The Catholic *News* asserts: "Several of our highest schools are away ahead of the great English seats of learning," that is, in having some Catholic professors on the staffs of the non-Catholic universities. The *News* seems to be ignorant of the fact that the Hierarchy of England has used every effort to prevent Catholics from going to such seats of learning. And the Holy See has most strenuously urged this action. A Catholic coming to the States is scandalized to see so many Catholic students at these universities. They are not fortified by a course of Catholic philosophy, nor are they saved from the misguided intellectual sentiment which reigns. This is the more inexcusable as they have splendid seats of learning of their own. Should the American and British universities

establish a course of mental philosophy, as the university of Amsterdam has done, it would tend to settle the difficulty.

In this, our nineteenth century, it is marvellous to read in the brief of Leo XIII to Father Gregorio di Gesu of the Discalced Trinitarians: "We commend the resolution which you tell us has just been taken in a legitimate assembly of the Order, namely that of beginning again in Africa the Redemption of Captives. It is a most noble undertaking, and one which never fails to enlist our solicitude, in order that an end may be put to an inhuman slavery, and that those miserable nations may enjoy the holy liberty and fraternity of Christ."

"We should at present use every effort to excite men to the practice of Christian virtues. For a state is what the lives of the people make it. Just as the excellence of a ship or a house depends on the good quality of its component parts, and their right adjustment, so unless the individual citizen lead good lives, the state cannot, without deviation, keep in the path of virtue. Civil government and those things which constitute the public life of a country come into existence as well as perish by the acts of men. Men usually stamp on them the imprint of their thoughts and character."

His Holiness Leo XIII.

The Eucharistic Congress at Notre Dame, says Catholic *Progress*, with much wisdom, is the beginning of a series of such congresses, which we pray, may grow greater every year. Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist is the mainstay of civilization and the conservative power of Catholicity. To promote devotion to the Blessed Sacrament is one of the surest means of healing our ills and solving the problems of the day.

The Catholic *Citizen* of Milwaukee asserts that Mgr. O'Connell urged a Protestant about to assist at a Papal Consistory to take "his kodak with him under his coat tails." Till better informed, we cannot believe that a long resident in Rome, a member of the Papal Household, and rector of the American College can have committed such a breach of etiquette.

Fair Play and Success.

At Bergamo, near Milan, a new society of husbandmen has been founded under the name of the Catholic Agricultural Union, and has leaped into general favor. Those who are ignorant of the zeal of our clergy abroad, and the industry of certain religious orders—the Trappists, for example—who turn a bleak moor or mountain side into a smiling tract of fertility, often speak of the lack of thrift, industry and perseverance among Catholics. They unite the condition of our co-religionists in Ulster and in Crete, ill-educated Catholics side by side with prosperous Protestants; but they forget to add that the comparison which is materially against them is due not to religion, but to difference of treatment regulated by political causes. Where Catholics get fair play they succeed as well as the professors of any other creed.

MARK TWAIN GOES ASROAD.

He Saw His Name on the Paris List and Decided to Take That Boat.

Probably the most inconspicuous passenger on the American line steamship Paris the other day was a languid man with fluffly gray hair, who looked as if he had made a mistake in taking passage in the cabin. He carried an old umbrella in one hand and a crush hat done up in a newspaper in the other. A few persons recognized him as Samuel L. Clemens. He apparently was traveling as Mark Twain, professional humorist. He was somewhat late—in fact, if he had been a few minutes later he might have had to walk to Europe or take the next steamship. Somebody suggested to him that the Paris was ready to sail. He answered with his familiar drawl:

"Well, if the boat's ready to go I guess I am. I am going over to see my wife and family at Etretat, where they are supporting a couple of doctors. You see, over there when a doctor gets hold of a good patient he keeps him. They generally take you to a small place and keep you there. Then they pass you along to a friend in another place, and they keep you moving like the Wandering Jew. My wife has been doing this for three years."

"I don't dare to have even a head ache after I land on the other side. But I guess I'll bring her back when I come in October."

"This is my tenth voyage in the past three years. I'm getting real fond of sailing now. After the first five or six days I rather enjoy the trip."

Mr. Clemens started up the gang plank. A deckhand, who thought the Englishman hardly in keeping with a first class ticket, stopped the humorist and asked:

"Are you a passenger?"

Mr. Clemens staggered: "I—I don't know, but I rather think—"

Wait a minute, and I'll see."

Then Mr. Clemens looked over his passenger list and exclaimed triumphantly:

"Yes, I'm a passenger. Here's my name on the list."

The deckhand said something about Bloomingdale as Mark waved him a stately farewell.—New York Sun.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

An Incident Not Especially Surprising In Life at a Seaside Resort.

There was quite an exciting episode at one of the leading hotels at Long Branch the early part of last week in which the youngest daughter of a prominent New Yorker, whose family is summering here, and a dapper young fellow, a clerk in a New York life insurance office, took active part. The young lady had become enamored with the dashing young clerk and thought that an elopement with him would be a fitting climax for her season's sojourn at the seaside. Accordingly the young lady made all the necessary arrangements for a hasty exit from the hotel, and as she was about to jump into the carriage in which sat her trembling lover she was espied by her mother, who quickly called the hotel officer to her assistance, and succeeded in getting the spring girl back to her room.

The young man, who had succeeded in making good his escape, was later in the evening found at the Pennsylvania clubhouse by the enraged father, and an exciting scene ensued. The young man was threatened with immediate arrest for attempting abduction, but friends of the poor clerk interceded, and the matter was hushed up. Instead of spending a happy honeymoon the young lady has been sent to her aunt's boarding school.—New York Telegram.

THE VATICAN'S RELICS.

Lent by the Pope to the Columbian Exposition and Not Yet Returned.

The state department at Washington is considerably troubled with the care of certain large packing cases piled up to the ceiling of the building marked, "The Vatican, Rome, Italy." They contain the priceless manuscripts and relics of Columbus lent by his holiness the pope to the Columbian exposition.

By an arrangement made with the American minister to the Italian court the Columbus collection was brought to the United States on board an American man-of-war, and a guarantee was given that it should be returned to the proper place in Rome by the same method of transportation. Unfortunately, however, it has been impossible up to this time to return these articles to their rightful owner from the fact that American men-of-war have not been receiving orders which would take them in the vicinity of the historic seven hills city.

Special pains and care, however, are taken with these relics and curios of the great explorer at the state department, and watchmen have been detailed to keep constant vigil over them during the entire 24 hours of the day.—Washington Letter.

Aluminum Money.

Financiers are discussing the advisability of the question of replacing the material of the bank notes and bonds with aluminum, which has already served its purpose in the manufacture of visiting cards and postal cards. It is stated that coins might be made of the new metal, these coins to be worthless except so far as the guarantee of the bank is concerned in placing a value on them. Henry Bessemer, the great English steel manufacturer, is warmly espousing the idea and recommends the making of such bonds, which, in the shape of a coin, are exceedingly light, fireproof and difficult to melt, so that they are free from all the disadvantages possessed by paper money. Bessemer says that he has already perfected a process which prevents counterfeiting such coins, making it more difficult to counterfeit than paper money, for photo lithography has made it easy to imitate the most skillful design, and the only safeguard is the secret process of making the paper.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE PRINCE'S DENIAL.

A Startling and Romantic Story Which Is Important if True.

I see that the news associations have been authorized by the Prince of Wales to deny that the Duke of York was married previous to his union with Princess May of Teck. The Prince of Wales was quite right to make the denial; the morning newspapers were quite right to publish it. Permit me to quote the prince's statement, which was issued by his private secretary, Colonel Sir Francis Knollys. Then I wish to add a rider:

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A letter signed by Sir Francis Knollys, K. C. M. G., one of the grooms in waiting upon the Prince of Wales, is published today, saying that the Prince of Wales directs him to say that there is not a shadow of foundation for the report that the Duke of York was married previous to his union with Princess May of Teck. The letter adds that the report of a previous marriage was obviously invented to cause pain and annoyance to the young couple.

There is more than a "shadow of proof" for the duke's marriage—there is the record in the English church in Malta. The marriage took place four years ago, when Prince George was with the Mediterranean squadron. At that time his elder brother was living and was heir to the throne. There would never have been a question of the legality of the marriage had not "Collars and Cuffs" died. His death made the Duke of York—Prince George, as he was then— heir to the dignities of his grandfather. His marriage to a commoner was out of the question. Now, mark the odd course of events. The Duke of Clarence—"Collars and Cuffs"—had been betrothed for nine months to the Princess May of Teck. When he died suddenly, his brother, Prince George, was ordered to keep the engagement. In spite of all his resistance he was married to his brother's fiancée. His own wife—his morganatic wife, if you please—forced her way into the church on the wedding day and created a scandal which was only half suppressed. She was his wife, the mother of his two children. Had he not been forced by circumstances into the direct succession to the throne there would have been no question of the legality of that marriage ceremony performed by the English chaplain at Malta.

But the woman was repudiated. She was a Miss Tryon and the niece of one of England's famous sailors—a man under whom the "sailor prince," this charming Duke of York, had learned his seamanship. When Admiral Tryon learned of the shame cast upon his name, he was half mad. The drink he took did not modify him. One thing he could do was to kill himself, and he committed suicide by sinking the finest man-of-war in the English navy. He drowned hundreds of men, sunk a million pounds' worth and went down laughing drunk on the bridge.

The Prince of Wales denies?

Not even the Prince of Wales can bury that scandal.

The Duke of York's morganatic wife has been poisoned. She is living at Richmond with her two children. In the latter part of June she obeyed orders and married a poor gentleman whom the Prince of Wales provided. Now that everything has been "covered"—in these days when the Duke of York is rejoicing over a son and heir to the throne—the cry is raised that the "sailor prince" has been slandered.

What about that ruined woman?

What about Admiral Tryon?—Vance Thompson in New York Commercial Advertiser.

CAUGHT A HUGE SHARK.

Guests at Atlantic Highlands Land One Eight and a Half Feet Long.

Guests from hotels of Atlantic Highlands went blood-chilling early Tuesday morning and returned with a shark 8½ feet long.

The sloop yacht *Drumhills*, Captain W. D. Overton in command, was engaged for the day. When about three miles at sea the fish began to bite. One of the party felt something tugging on the end of his line and gave a sudden pull. As a result he was nearly pulled overboard. He called for help. The captain, crew and his companions went to his aid and helped haul in the line.

When they had brought the monster to the surface, he was found to be almost exhausted. A rope was fastened around him, and the fishermen started for home in triumph, pulling the shark astern. A landing was made at Carri's bathing pavilion, and the story of the unusual capture spread like wildfire. The shark, which was dead by this time, was dragged ashore.

The fish tipped the scales at 200 pounds and measured 8½ feet in length. His mouth is nearly a foot in width, and he has three rows of sharp triangular shaped teeth. The fish is on exhibition. Professor L. Wenger, the local taxidermist, will stuff and mount the monster.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

A Continuous Rail.

The Cleveland Electric Railway company is now laying a continuous rail without the breaks that are usually between lengths. The ends of the rails are carefully welded together with entire disregard of expansion and contraction. A feature of the welding, as explained by the superintendent, is that it can be done only in streets that are paved. The stone, brick or asphalt holds the rail in position and covers it so that it is not subject to heat and cold. Experiments show that under these conditions the welding can be done without injury to the track and with great increase of comfort to passengers.—Columbus Dispatch.

Shutting Out Bunker Hill.

So the Bunker Hill monument is in danger of isolation? The old Charles river bridge has for a long time been in a shaky condition, and two or three weeks ago it was officially declared to be unsafe and closed to all travel except to foot passengers. Now City Engineer Jackson says that he is in doubt how long Warren bridge—the only other direct connection with Boston proper—will stand the strain.—Springfield Republican.

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NEWS OF A WEEK.

Imposing Demonstration by a Gentleman's Sodality.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE SOCIETIES STILL ELECTING OFFICERS.

Organization of a Reading Circle at Holy Cross. The Presentation to League of the Cross Cadets.

The collection at all the masses to morrow will be the annual one for the support of the Seminarians of the diocese.

WEST OAKLAND.

The newly organized Gentleman's Sodality of St. Patrick's Church received Holy Communion in a body on last Sunday morning. Every member of the Sodality was present, 130 members depositing their cards. It was a most imposing sight, and very gratifying to Father McNally. The members all wore their regalia and after Mass, formed in procession with Father McNally at their head, followed by James Long, bearing a handsome banner, and the Sodality. They marched around the block into their hall, where they dispersed.

The Working Boy's League, recently organized by Father Lane, also received Holy Communion at the same Mass, the full membership, thirty-six, being in attendance. Since last Sunday, ten applications for membership have been received, and all the members are actively engaged in drumming up recruits.

Two new sisters of St. Joseph from the convent in Denver have recently arrived to take the place of two others, who returned to St. Louis.

Rev. Father Fleming, of St. Paul, a friend of Father McNally, is paying him a visit, and will remain for some time.

Miss Norah Dempsey, sister of Rev. Father Dempsey, was married on Wednesday of last week to Dr. James T. Galvin, of this city. The bride's brother officiated at the ceremony.

SANTA CLARA.

The first meeting of the Junior Dramatic Society for the term was held on Friday, and the following officers were chosen: President, Rev. Vincent Chiappi; vice-president, William Donnelly of San Francisco; secretary, John Burke of Oakland; censor, Victor Guerrero of Half Moon Bay; treasurer, A. Welch of San Francisco; librarian, Paul Galtes of Bakersfield; assistant librarian, Roger Ahern of Oakland; sergeant-at-arms, Guy Corner of La Conner, Wash. Many new students arrived yesterday.

The House of Philistines held their first meeting Monday night.

Mr. Sangley, professor of commercial law, is very ill at the college.

The semi-annual picnic of the Convent of Notre Dame will be held next Wednesday.

A cement sidewalk is being laid around the Father's Garden, at the college.

Mr. J. Fernandez has been appointed professor of modern languages at Santa Clara College.

The first game of the first division league was won by the O'Kane's.

Mrs. Arguello was one of the pioneer residents of Santa Clara, she was highly esteemed by the Catholic congregation for her munificent charity, and her death is deeply mourned by her numerous friends.

The conference of the Sodality Debating Society, on the "Position of the A. P. A. in politics" was concluded last Wednesday evening. Speeches were delivered by Edward Sheehy, O. Menton and Charles Graham.

The funeral of Senora Luis Arguello, took place from St. Claire's church Tuesday morning. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Riordan, S. J. Rev. Father Calzia of San Francisco, delivered an impressive funeral discourse. The music of the mass was sung by St. Joseph's choir of San Jose.

The first nine of the College was organized Wednesday and the following officers were elected: President, W. Thornton, S. J.; Manager, James Emery; Captain, Edward Kelly; Treasurer, Charles O'Kane.

The Sodality Debating Society, an organization of young men, of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Claire's parish, is at present debating the A. P. A. question. The first series of an interesting conference was held Wednesday evening; speeches on "The Aims and Methods of the A. P. A." and "What Catholics have done for America" were made by Thomas Robinson and Matthew Draghievich. The debate will be concluded at the meeting on next Wednesday evening.

At the meeting of the Junior Debating Society last Tuesday the new officers of the society were installed.

The funeral of Miss Nellie Hill took place from St. Claire's church on Tuesday. The obsequies were celebrated by Rev. Father Raggio.

M. Mulvaney delivered an interesting lecture Tuesday evening in College hall, on the "Force of Genius." He exhibited a large and original painting, representing dashing Phil Sheridan reorganizing his men at the famous battle of Cedar Creek.

The feast of St. John Berchmans was celebrated last Sunday.

A terrible accident occurred here last Tuesday afternoon, when Adam Switzer, one of the oldest residents of Santa Clara, was was thrown from the seat of his watering cart and horribly mangled beneath the wheels.

SANTA BARBARA.

It is not generally known that the St. Vincent's Institution, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, is a boarding and day school for young ladies, as well as an orphan asylum. Bookkeeping, type-writing, art embroidery, painting and music are taught as extra branches. Private pupils are also received. The Sisters have a good record as instructors, and several of their pupils are occupying good positions in this city.

S. Francis.

Fathers Moeller and Finnegan, S. J., have been conducting a most successful mission. The past week has been devoted to the women, and next week the evening services will be for the men exclusively. The services commence every morning at five o'clock, the same general hours of instructions and masses being followed as given by the Fathers in the other churches of its diocese.

St. Mary's Cathedral.

A date has at last been set for the presentation of the flag given by the members of the Young Ladies Sodality, Company A, of the League of the Cross cadets. Monday evening, September 17, at Saratoga Hall, the presentation will take place. Miss O'Neill, the president of the Sodality, will make the presentation speech, and Capt. Brady will respond in behalf of the cadets. An exhibition drill and a number of musical and literary numbers will be included in the programme.

Holy Cross.

Under the direction of Mrs. Alice T. Toomey steps were taken on Wednesday evening to form a reading circle. Many of the ladies of the parish met at the parochial residence, and the preliminary steps are well under way.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., the Forty Hours' Adoration will be commenced at the 10:30 o'clock mass. During the time sermons will be delivered by Fathers Dempsey and Byrne of Oakland.

St. Patrick's.

The Young Men's Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Monday night. One of its features will be a debate on an interesting topic, vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

The entertainment given on Wednesday evening, at Metropolitan Temple, under the auspices of Company C of the League of the Cross Cadets, was a grand success in every particular. The attendance filled the house to overflowing, and each number was favorably received, five and six encores being frequently demanded. The following was the program:

Organ Prelude.....(Solo) Prof. DOHRMANN.
Tenor Solo.....(Solo) Mr. C. BRYAN.
Fute Solo, "Souvenir des Alps".....(Solo) Mr. JAMES T. LEBLOW.
Vocal Solo.....(Solo) Miss KITTIE BLACK.
Recitation.....(Solo) Dr. J. MCCARTHY.
Vocal Solo.....(Solo) Miss ANNIE KELLY.
Piano Duet, "Messenor Doves".....(Solo) Misses R. KELLY and H. BREMSTAD.
Vocal Solo.....(Solo) Miss NELLIE BARRY.
Romanus.....(Solo) Rev. P. C. YORKE.
Vocal Solo.....(Solo) Mr. A. GLENN.
Zither Solo.....(Solo) Prof. D. WAGNER WOLFF.
Vocal Solo.....(Solo) Mrs. CANNING ARUNDILL.
Comic Song.....(Solo) Mr. RICHARD L. WHELAN.
Bass Solo.....(Solo) Mr. S. J. SANDY.
Recitation, "Our Lady of the Mine".....(Solo) Mr. FRANK McGLYNN.
Piano Duet.....(Solo) Misses I. GODELL and A. HAYES.
Accompanied.....(Solo) Miss M. GEORGINA.

St. Mary's (Old Cathedral).

On Friday afternoon a man, who gave the name of George W. Harris, was detected leaving the church with a pair of vases under his arm. Father Larkin saw him and called an officer, who promptly arrested him. The vases had contained flowers, which the thief threw away. Old St. Mary's seems a favorite place for sacrilegious thieves, as several arrests have previously been made for the same crime.

Here and There.

The fair in aid of Star of the Sea Church will be held at National Guard Hall on Ellis street, commencing on October 18th, and continue for ten days. Father Coyle's friends, who are many in number all over the city are working assiduously to make it a grand success.

The ladies of Grass Valley held a meeting at the parochial residence on Friday evening for the purpose of arranging for a fair to be held in October.

His Grace, Archbishop Riordan will deliver a sermon to-morrow at San Rafael church, San Rafael.

The funeral of Thomas Smyth, brother of Rev. B. Smyth, of Hollister, took place from St. Dominic's church on Friday morning. The deceased was a member of Leo Assembly, No. 4, Y. M. C. U.

Workmen are engaged in making extensive repairs at the Magdalen Asylum. New floors are being laid throughout the building, and a new roof is being put on. Other changes are in contemplation. The institution was visited by a committee of the Grand Jury a few days ago, and each member expressed his approval of the way in which it was conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society of Oakland have secured the exclusive use of the grounds at Trestle Glen, East Oakland, for a picnic on Admission Day, September 10th. A small admission fee will be charged, which is to go toward the relief of the poor. As the ladies have many calls they hope that the public will show interest and patronize them on this occasion. The day being a legal holiday a very large attendance from both sides of the

bay is expected. Good music will be provided.

The meeting to be held last week at Alcazar Hall was postponed on account of the death of the husband of Grand President, Mrs. M. A. Deane.

Sacred Heart College.

The students of the Class of '94 of Sacred Heart College tendered a banquet, on Thursday evening, in the college refectory to their late class-mates Cornelius E. Kennedy, and James P. Moran, who will leave to-morrow for St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where they will study for the priesthood. A number of priests from the cathedral were present, as were also the members of the Sanctuary Sodality. The room had been very tastefully decorated under the supervision of Mr. McKay, flag, flowers, and class-mottos being the principal features. The menu was excellent, and the toasts were responded to in a most happy vein. The programme was as follows:

1. "Our Secretary Society," E. M. DEASY.
2. Selection, "Company A Glee Club."
3. "Our New Director of Sacred Heart College," C. E. KENNEDY.
4. Song, "Under the City Lights."
5. "Our Director of Sanctuary Society," ARTHUR CURTIS.
6. Ballad, "When I was a Boy Like You," ROBERT G. DEASY.
7. "Our First Seminarians," BRO. ALEXANDER S. S. S. "The Blind Child's Prayer."
8. "Rev. Father York," JAMES C. MORAN.
9. "Our Alma Mater," DAN. C. DEASY.
10. "For the joy of God and fellow."

Bertholomew Kenny, a former student of the college, died on Tuesday last, and was buried from St. Dominic's Church on Thursday morning. The remains were accompanied to Holy Cross Cemetery by a number of his classmates. Dennis J. Horgan, James P. Carberry, John H. Wilson, Edmund L. Zune, Aloysius P. Mallon, and Charles V. Brady acting as pall-bearers. The scholars also sent a large number of elegant floral pieces.

A Priest's Jubilee.

The Rev. A. A. Lambing, the well-known author, and pastor of St. James Church, Wilkesburg, Pa., celebrated his silver jubilee on the 7th inst. During all these 25 years the father has not been one day off duty. His Reverence is the son of Michael A. and Anne Lambing. There were nine children in all. Three sons fought in the war of the rebellion, one losing his life and another being disabled; the other two sons are priests, and one of the daughters is a Sister of Charity.

Trained in the schools of rigid poverty Andrew A. began work on a farm when he was but seven and a half years old and in a few years found employment in public works, spending some six years in fire-brick works, with three or four months in the public schools in winter, for there was no Catholic school where he lived, and two years in an oil refinery, a considerable part of which time he worked fifteen hours a day, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six in the morning. Regularity of habits added to a naturally strong constitution and large frame--for he is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds, developed great physical strength, so that at twenty years of age he could perform feats of strength which very few of the strongest men are equal to.

At the age of twenty-one he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, Glenwood, Pittsburg, where he made his course in the classics and theology, rising frequently at 3 in the morning to pursue his studies. He was also obliged to work during the vacations to earn the means to enable him to continue his course of studies. In the last vacation he worked there was fifty-four working days, yet after taking four for himself he made fifty-eight and one-half at his old occupation in the fire-brick yards. The late Bishop Donenec ordained him to the priesthood in the seminary chapel, August 4, 1869.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain, Etc.
WHEAT—Milling, 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢; 101¢; 102¢; 103¢; 104¢; 105¢; 106¢; 107¢; 108¢; 109¢; 110¢; 111¢; 112¢; 113¢; 114¢; 115¢; 116¢; 117¢; 118¢; 119¢; 120¢; 121¢; 122¢; 123¢; 124¢; 125¢; 126¢; 127¢; 128¢; 129¢; 130¢; 131¢; 132¢; 133¢; 134¢; 135¢; 136¢; 137¢; 138¢; 139¢; 140¢; 141¢; 142¢; 143¢; 144¢; 145¢; 146¢; 147¢; 148¢; 149¢; 150¢; 151¢; 152¢; 153¢; 154¢; 155¢; 156¢; 157¢; 158¢; 159¢; 160¢; 161¢; 162¢; 163¢; 164¢; 165¢; 166¢; 167¢; 168¢; 169¢; 170¢; 171¢; 172¢; 173¢; 174¢; 175¢; 176¢; 177¢; 178¢; 179¢; 180¢; 181¢; 182¢; 183¢; 184¢; 185¢; 186¢; 187¢; 188¢; 189¢; 190¢; 191¢; 192¢; 193¢; 194¢; 195¢; 196¢; 197¢; 198¢; 199¢; 200¢; 201¢; 202¢; 203¢; 204¢; 205¢; 206¢; 207¢; 208¢; 209¢; 210¢; 211¢; 212¢; 213¢; 214¢; 215¢; 216¢; 217¢; 218¢; 219¢; 220¢; 221¢; 222¢; 223¢; 224¢; 225¢; 226¢; 227¢; 228¢; 229¢; 230¢; 231¢; 232¢; 233¢; 234¢; 235¢; 236¢; 237¢; 238¢; 239¢; 240¢; 241¢; 242¢; 243¢; 244¢; 245¢; 246¢; 247¢; 248¢; 249¢; 250¢; 251¢; 252¢; 253¢; 254¢; 255¢; 256¢; 257¢; 258¢; 259¢; 260¢; 261¢; 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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

H. R. Mosely a Baptist missionary, one of those who usually contrive to get up some disturbance or other, in Mexico, has now to answer in a civil court for defamation of character in one of his tirades.

Mrs. Celinda Whiteford, a wealthy widow of Baltimore, who died recently, bequeaths nearly all of her fortune to charitable and religious organizations connected with the Church, part of them going to Indiana and Pennsylvania. She leaves the Catholic University at Washington and St. Agnes' hospital, Baltimore, \$50,000 each.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the priests of Kansas City, Kan., have recommended to Bishop Fink that the parochial schools there be abandoned, and the pupils, about 1,000 in number, take advantage of their rights under the law to attend the public schools. Bishop Fink is in Colorado, and is not expected to return for two weeks. The movement is in retaliation on the Board of Education for the dismissal, as the Catholics claim, of their teachers in the public schools. The majority of the members of the Board are composed of avowed A. P. A. men.

Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., who, last week, celebrated his fiftieth sacerdotal year, during the civil war gave an effective contradiction to that calumny which says no Catholic priest can be a loyal and patriotic citizen. As soon as the news reached Brooklyn that Fort Sumter had been fired upon Father Malone had the stars and stripes unfurled from the steeple of his church, and he kept the flag flying there until peace was declared and the integrity of the Union assured.

Saturday, August 19, Father James Hofzuggott, the eldest member of the Passionist Order, died. Father Hofzuggott was an Austrian Jew, but, going to Rome in early manhood, he was converted to Catholicity, and a few years later entered the Order. On completing his studies he was sent to Bulgaria, where he remained until he was appointed for missions in the United States. For some time he was stationed at St. Michael's Church, Pittsburg. Father Hofzuggott was eighty-one at the time of his death, and has been a member of the Order nearly sixty years—a whole lifetime spent in the cause of religion!

Bishop Keane is to spend a part of next month and the following one in canvassing the far Northwest in the interest of the Catholic University. He will this fall visit Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Arizona.

Leo XIII. has just sent a sum of one thousand francs to the committee at Bagnorese appointed to erect in that little city a monument to the seraphic doctor, St. Bonaventura. Here it was that St. Bonaventura was born. The Pope's gift was sent through his Secretary of State, His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla.

A relic of the ancient Christian Church of Africa has just come to light in Algeria. It seems that, in the course of some excavations, a church of the fifth or sixth century, 120 feet in length, has been discovered at Tiziat, near Dellys. There are numerous carvings on the walls, and in the apse are many Pagan statues, apparently showing that a temple originally stood on the site. The monogram of Our Saviour is profusely employed on the carved pillars.

Dr. Zahm of Notre Dame, who has gone to Brussels as delegate from this country to the third international Catholic scientific congress to be held there next month, is in many respects our leading Catholic scientist.



A BARGAIN.

He Thought \$25 Was Cheap, but He Hadn't Seen the Wheel.

A young Buffalonian bought a bicycle. It was a good bicycle, and he was proud of it. He bought it on the installment plan and for a month was happy with it.

One night when he was riding on an asphalt street he met a friend. "Ho," said the friend, "where'd you get the bike?"

"Bought it," replied the wheelman tartly. "Did you think I stole it?"

"No, I don't know that I did. What'll you take for it?"

The wheelman stopped and said, "Do you want to buy a wheel?"

"I might if I got one cheap enough."

"Well, what will you give for this one?"

"Forty dollars."

The wheelman got on his wheel and rode away without saying a word. A day or two later the friend came around and made some more inquiries about the wheel.

The friend told him confidentially that he was hard up and was having difficulty in keeping up his payments, and that he had concluded to sell out for the \$40.

"Nixie," said the friend. "I have changed my mind too. I can't afford to give you more than \$25 for that wheel now."

The wheelman laughed at this offer. The friend came around every day for a week after that and asked him if he was ready to take \$25, reminding him that he would lose the wheel altogether if he wasn't prompt with the payments. Yesterday afternoon the friend made his usual proposition. "I'll give you \$25 for that wheel," he said. "You'd better take it too. It's your last chance."

"Well," replied the wheelman, "I guess I will take it. Money's infernally close with me."

The preliminaries were arranged, and the friend counted out the \$25. "Where's the wheel?" he asked.

"Up at the house."

"I'll come up tonight and ride it away."

"All right." Then, as the friend was about to go out, the wheelman said, "On second thought, I would bring up a wheelbarrow for that bike if I were you."

"What's the matter?" gasped the friend. "It isn't broken, is it?"

"A little." And the wheelman smiled sardonically. "You see, a fire engine ran over it this morning."

The janitor of the building stopped the fight.—Buffalo Express.

Deceived by His Wife.

One of the wealthy residents of Milwaukee avenue is a retired business man with large property interests and a bank account who has never recovered from the frugal habits of his younger days. If he had his way, he would wear "hand me down" clothes and wear them until they fell apart at the seams.

His wife has different notions. She would have him dress up. Last spring she had a tailor make him a handsome overcoat. It cost \$50, but she told him it cost only \$25. If he had known the truth, he wouldn't have been happy a moment when he was wearing the garment, because he would have been calculating how many feet of lumber he might have purchased with that wasted money. As it was, he protested against the extravagance of paying \$50 for an overcoat when he might have got one for \$4.99.

One day a friend came to call on the close-fisted gentleman and happened to see this coat hanging on the nail. He admired it greatly and tried it on.

"How much did you pay for this?" he asked.

"That cost me \$25."

"I'll give you \$30 for it."

"Take it along."

And his friend, who knew something about clothing, didn't back out. Then the frugal man went to his wife.

"I've sold that coat and made \$5," said he gleefully.

"Indeed! That coat cost me \$50."

Then he was mad. He has announced that hereafter he will buy his own clothing.—Chicago Record.

Comfort.

"Johanna," said Mr. Dolan, who had been thinking earnestly, "it do seem loike 't would be foine ef we'd doine a la carte, loike th' rich folks in th' hotel."

"Niver moind, Terence," was the reply. "Ye kin at last ride thot way as long as there's teamin' t' be done."—Washington Star.

Strange.

It is queer how things ripen nowadays. They hired a lot of green hands at one of our factories on McClellan, and as early as Saturday night they were all mellow.—Boston Transcript.

From the Orient.

The Sultan—I am to be married next Monday and again on Friday next. Won't you grace, by your presence, at least one of my weddings?

The Shah—How provoking! Have weddings of my own for both dates.—Lila.

A Rose In a Desert.

A quiet woman, dressed unassumingly in brown, was eating her dinner in a popular tearoom. She was a regular patron and was waited upon generally by the same girl. Today I noticed that she called the pretty little Swedish waitress to her and asked her if she intended taking a vacation. The girl said she did—next week. "Here is something to help pay your car fare," said the quiet woman in brown and slipped a bill into the hand of the waitress. I wish you could have seen the joy unutterable that flooded that girl's face when she found she held a \$5 bill. She could not believe her senses. Her eyes filled with tears, and her hand shook. "Why, I never had so much money given me before! Do you suppose she meant it?"

And when somebody assured her that it was no mistake the child disappeared, fairly dancing with glee. Now, that is the sort of thing I would enjoy if I were a rich woman, wouldn't you? Doing unexpected mercies and showing benefits in surprises that should take away one's breath. There are plenty of secondhand clothes and soup ticket charities. Now let us have the true charity that comes as the lightning down out of the cloud when no man listeth!—Chicago Post.

"Lady Drummers."

A neat little woman went tripping up to the register at the Louisville hotel the other night, inscribed "P. M. Bruner, Dayton," in a clear, bold hand and left orders to be aroused in time for the early morning train for Frankfort. Miss Bruner is one of the few real female drummers on the road. Her work is not of the female book agent kind, but she is regularly employed like any drummer and draws a salary that is much handsomer than many of her male competitors can boast of. There are of course many female agents flying about the country, but the genuine female drummer is a rarity, at least in these parts, so the hotel men say. There are only two who stop at the hotel. One of these made \$5,000 last year from salary and commission on all goods sold over a certain amount. Miss Bruner supports a mother in Ohio and is well able to do, for she is said to be a hustler of no mean ability.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sufrage and the Home.

The San Antonio (Tex.) Daily Express of recent date contained a letter from Elizabeth A. Edwards, an Oklahoma lady, remonstrating against the views expressed by Bishop Johnston of Texas in an address before the graduating class of St. Mary's Hall, San Antonio. Mrs. Edwards shows that the bishop fails to realize the position occupied by women today and the trend of thought in favor of the equality of the sexes. She also makes an excellent plea for woman suffrage in behalf of the home, in which she says:

Men do not vote for measures that meet the approval of wife or mother. They vote to suit themselves, and they themselves are the product, not of the home, but of all the environments that lie outside the home. Shall woman not desire the ballot then, that the influence of her pure, moral nature may make itself felt in shaping the conditions that control the destinies of her children?

In Place of White Shirts. Every woman enjoys the sense of daintiness which a spotless clean white petticoat gives. But not every woman can afford this luxury. The laundry bill which surely stares her in the face is appalling. Less expensive and almost as dainty are the new undergarments of linen dimity. They are ecru in color and made with a deep ruffle tastefully embroidered in dark shades of silk.

Skirts of black mohair or moreau wear much better than the petticoats of silk. They have much the same effect when made with silk ruffles. Don't make the ruffles of old silk which you may have in the house, left over from a gown which has seen better days. There is no economy in it. The ruffles will become worn before you have had the skirt a week. It pays to buy good silk for this purpose.

The Women of Great Britain. The English woman suffrage statistics are in. The total number of signatures received to the women's suffrage appeal is 248,674. Of these, 50,913 are from Scotland, 6,830 from Ireland, 51,136 from London, the remainder being distributed throughout England and Wales. The signatures include the heads of nearly all the colleges for women, and a large proportion of the headmistresses of high and other public schools for girls, and women serving on the boards of guardians and school boards. The leading women in the medical profession have signed, and a number of the most eminent in literature and art, besides many of wide social influence and leading workers in the many movements for the general well being.—London Correspondent.

Fannie Edgar Thomas.

The Musical World of Paris has the following complimentary reference to Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas, who went abroad last October in the interests of music:

"We have several times quoted from the articles which Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas sends to The Musical Courier of New York, and this correspondence has assumed such importance that we feel obliged to reproduce it in each issue hereafter. Not only has Miss Thomas thoroughly explored the realm of musical genius in Paris, but this eminent correspondent has done it in a fashion so graceful and charming that she has become the intimate friend of our most celebrated artists and has been appointed a fixed position here as musical ambassador."

"It is quite a shock to people who do not know me, but who thought they did, to find me opposed to woman's suffrage," says Miss Jeannette Gilder, to which she adds, "In politics I do not think women have any place."

"Johnny," said the lad's father, "where have you been? Your hair is wet."

"Is it?" exclaimed the boy, his cheerful expression vanishing.

"It certainly is, and your hands and face are cleaner than they have been for a week."

"Well, I jes' washed 'em."

"And that isn't your shirt you are wearing."

"Father," said the boy, "the beautiful story of George Washington which you and mother have so oft related to me sank deep in my heart. I have heeded the lesson. Father, I cannot tell a lie. I have been in swimminging."—Washington Star.

Uninitiated.



Hicks—What queer terms are employed in our everyday language. Dryleigh speaks of the book he has written as a "work."

Wicks—It is obvious that you have never tried to read that book.—Answers.

He Was Not Afraid.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when all the people living on College avenue were fast asleep, there was a commotion in one of the beautiful residences along that thoroughfare. It was the home of a merchant, and the commotion broke loose in the sleeping apartment of himself and wife. She started it. She awakened suddenly and thought she heard some one trying to break in down stairs. She shook her husband, and after some time had elapsed succeeded in making him realize the situation. They both listened. There was some noise, sure enough, and a cold shiver that would have been welcomed at any other time crept down his spinal column and even to his toes. He determined not to get scared, though his teeth were chattering, so he announced that he would go down and investigate.

"Aren't you afraid, dear?" nervously asked his wife.

He took out his revolver, struck a match, lighted a lamp and then looked at her in disgust.

"Afraid! Well, hardly. I never saw the man yet I was afraid of. Now, don't make any noise, but come on."

The little woman stared in astonishment. "Do you want me to go too?"

"Of course I do. You must go along and carry the light so I can see to shoot. Do you think I could hit a burglar in the dark? Hurry up, or he'll be gone."

And that man made the little woman go ahead with the light, while he held the revolver over her shoulder at full cock. They traversed the house from garret to cellar, finally found a stray dog scratching at the back door and came back to bed. He sat up for an hour telling her what he would have done had there been a burglar there.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Putting Himself In His Place.

"Ef you wuz me, mum," said the fierce looking, shaggy haired tramp, stepping inside the door as he spoke, "and hadn't had a bite fur 24 hours, would you git down on yer knees and beg fur a mouthful of cold victuals, or would you feel like you had a right to a square meal an' jist help yerself?"

"I think I'd see if the folks kept a dog about the house," replied the square jawed woman, starting for the wood shed, "before I put on any airs. And if they had!"

But he didn't wait.—Chicago Tribune.

The End.

He frowned.

"Then you refuse my proffered suit?"

"Yes."

"Do you wish to shake my faith in woman?"

"I wish to shake everything," she answered, with a sweeping gesture, the significance of which could not be mistaken.—Detroit Tribune.

A Proof of Genius.

A father placed his son with a restaurant keeper to learn the trade of waiter. Some weeks later he called to inquire what progress the boy was making.

"Excellent," answered the proprietor enthusiastically. "He charged a gentleman 75 cents too much today."—Truth.

No Other Evidence Needed.

"Yes," said the young physician, with pardonable pride, "my practice is among the best people of the city. Almost every family on my list has a burial lot in the most fashionable cemetery in the neighborhood."—Chicago Tribune.

He Knew.

Youngun—Newlywed was telling me just now that his wife writes him two or three times a week. All for love, of course.

Olhand—Humph! I'll bet it's mostly for money.—Buffalo Courier.

Easily Remedied.

Distressed Young Mother (traveling with a crying infant)—Dear me! I don't know what to do with this baby.

Kind and Thoughtful Bachelor (in the next seat)—Shall I open the window for you, madam?—Life.

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HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

It is said that Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has succeeded in calming the storm aroused by the Irish members as a result of the veto by the House of Lords of the evicted tenants bill.

The Rev. P. Montague, C. C., Whitecross, was drowned on August 8, at Warrenpoint. Father Montague and the Administrator of Armagh, Father Grimes, engaged a boatman named Stephen Mullan, about 3 o'clock, and proceeded into the slough to have a row and a swim. When opposite Clonallon point Father Montague undressed and entered the water. Meantime Father Grimes and the boatman returned to the shore, as Father Grimes did not wish to bathe in deep water. A shower fell in the interval, and Father Grimes ordered the boatman to immediately return to where his colleague was swimming. When Mullan reached the spot he was surprised to observe for a moment a head above the water, and then its immediate disappearance. This was the last seen of Father Montague. The deceased reverend gentleman had been stopping at Warrenpoint for some time past, and was extremely popular among all creeds and classes.

Potato blight has appeared at Ballingarry, in the Mallow district. Many acres of potatoes have been destroyed. Other adjacent districts have escaped.

At the meeting on August 1st, of the Enniskillen Town Commissioners, Mr. Hugh A. Lindsay, J. P., Nationalist, was elected chairman of the board.

Twenty ejection notices, in which decrees for possession at the suit of the Earl of Kenmare against the tenants on the Kilcummin portion of the estate were obtained at the last Killarney Quarter Sessions, have been posted up at the entrance to the Killarney Workhouse.

A labor Conference in connection with the Irish National Labor Association was held at Limerick Junction, on the 15th of August.

Ground for a new Catholic cemetery in Drogheda has been purchased from the Lords of the Treasury by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Murphy, P. P., V. G., to meet the burial requirements of his parishioners. The consecration ceremony will be performed on September 2 by Cardinal Logue.

Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, has contributed £100 to the building fund for the new schools being erected in Castlebar for the Sisters of Mercy.

A man named Hughes, belonging to the district of Kilcomman, about eight miles from Nenagh, has been captured on the Keeper Hill Mountains, on a charge of murdering a farmer named Dwyer. He had for nearly two months evaded arrest.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Albert G. Meldon, Esq., (resident Magistrate at Navan), to be Resident Magistrate for the County of Waterford.

Father Higgins, professor of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, has been changed to the curacy of Annadown.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, is already winning golden opinions as Lord Chief Justice at the Law Courts, both from the members of the Bar and the parties to the various causes. He is declared indeed by counsel (says the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post) to be a pattern to all judges in his methods of dealing with the short cause list in trials without juries. Taking his seat punctually at the appointed time, he tells counsel to be as concise as possible, as he has already read the documents and affidavits; and he has even allowed witnesses to be called before any opening statement has been made.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

DEFEAT OF THE SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES IN NEW YORK.

Women as Wage Earners—Women's Fads Nowadays—Skilled Girl Jewelers—Amelie Rives of Today—For Her Dainty Foot.

So far as the present constitutional convention is concerned, woman suffrage has been defeated by the adoption of the adverse report of the suffrage committee on Wednesday, but the advocates of the innovation have good reason for encouragement as to the future, for of the votes cast more than one-third, or 58 out of 153, were in their favor. In the last constitutional convention, in 1867, they had only 19 votes with them, and the proposition was treated both by the delegates generally and the great mass of the public as a mere exhibition of eccentricity on the part of a few impracticable individuals.

Really it was not until this year, and a short time only before the assembling of the constitutional convention, that any considerable part of the women of the state began to take enough interest in the question to form any opinion about it. Feminine sentiment respecting woman suffrage was undiscoverable, for practically there was none outside of the small number of unrepresentative feminine agitators. Even women who had broken through the restraints which old-time conventions put upon the enlargement of the sphere of their activities gave little thought to the subject. They were too much occupied with their struggle for social freedom to have time to spend in contending for political privileges. The mass, including the most intelligent, passed the subject by with utter indifference.

Suddenly, a few months ago, a great change occurred. The question of woman suffrage began to interest women of the very social circles in which before it had always been ignored. A strong and decided feminine sentiment as to the subject began to be manifested, and serious discussions of it took place in quarters where once its very mention would have provoked derision. The advocacy of woman suffrage became even fashionable, but it provoked corresponding opposition, and the division of sentiment was sharp. Petitions in favor of the measure were counteracted by petitions against it, and when the constitutional convention met the delegates were between two fires. No single proposition before them has excited so much public interest as this of woman suffrage, and their decision has been anxiously awaited by many thousands of women in all parts of the state who hitherto have taken only a reflected interest in political questions.

The agitation for woman suffrage, therefore, has made great progress very rapidly. It has not succeeded in its first real battle, but it has demonstrated that it is a force powerful enough to make its future victory probable, if not inevitable. It has made the question a serious question of practical politics by finally arousing feminine interest in it to a wide extent, so that more than one-third of the vote in the constitutional convention on Wednesday was favorable to the innovation. That is as well as the advocates of it could have hoped to do reasonably, considering the existing division of feminine sentiment as to the proposition. The result of this initial contest indicates that whenever the women of the state generally ask for the ballot they will get it. Whenever they agree in wanting to vote, men will give them the privilege of voting. —New York Sun.

Women as Wage Earners.

The health of that division of women workers which may be called professional compares favorably with that of their more favored sisters, if to have nothing to do is to be considered as favored. Work itself does not hurt women. In the occupations which show a percentage of ill health it is proved to be the accompaniments of work, before mentioned, which are the factor inducing ill health.

It must always be difficult to compile statistics covering the moral life of men or women, but so far as information can be collected it proves that girls who work for their living are girls who prize virtue and chastity. Vice is always ready to welcome new devotees, and in a certain sense the girl who chooses it has less struggle for her food and clothing than they have who work 18 hours a day doing piece sewing or working in stores at \$5 a week. In factory towns it is customary to condemn the girls who flock on the streets at night, and who are noisy and conspicuous there, but it is well to remember that those evenings are the girls' relaxation, and they may be loud without being sinful. The former comes from a lack of gentle breeding, not always from depravity. Credit is due to these women who value so highly that intangible womanly virtue that they retain it through temptations outward and inward.

The economic evils of women workers may be summed up in these paragraphs: Insufficient wages. Imperfect health. Lack of education. The grinding poverty which forbids any culture.

The usefulness of the workers' lives for those of the mothers of coming generations.

The temptations to seek evil rather than good.—D. W. Morrell in Home and Country.

Women's Fads Nowadays.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's story, "A Bachelor Maid," deals with phases of the woman's rights question. In The Century one of her characters remarks: "What extraordinary capers these females are up to nowadays! If you believe me, I got a notice from a committee of them requesting me and 'all the adult members of my household' to

call somewhere to sign a petition to strike out of our state constitution the word male as a qualification for voters. Now, I haven't any household; but, if I had, why shouldn't they ask my babies as well as my adults if the thing is to put everybody on the same footing? Last year it was street cleaning. All the pretty women went at you at dinner and asked if you had influence with various 'bosses' whom they 'longed' to know. Well, they accomplished their end, they set out to do, those charming creatures. I must confess, but why call it on those larvae? The year before was the abolition of ash barrels. I wouldn't open your mouth to a girl who didn't have an ash barrel fastened to her back. They had their dab at city politics, and, as to the higher education of women, the university settlement and the Kindergarten association, those two have always with us—and we are allowed to buy tickets or send checks for boxes for their entertainments to an almost unlimited extent!"

Skilled Girl Jewelers.

On Sixth avenue, just below Fourteenth street, New York, is a jewelry firm which consists of two young women. There are several women who carry on the jewelry business with men to do the work, but these girls are expert jewelers themselves. They were both brought up in the business by their father, and when he died the girls were competent to carry it on. They make many lovely rings to order, but their specialty is watch mending. Both are skilled workwomen. One is reckoned among the finest watch-repairers in New York city and understands the mechanism of imported Swiss watches that are too much for many old hands. In fact, so well known is her talent that the most famous firms of jewelers in New York, whose names are known the country over, send many delicate timepieces to her to be mended and supplied with some delicate spring or bit of mechanism that otherwise would have to be sent abroad to be fitted.

Both young women are bright, pretty, intelligent, and nothing on the sign or about the establishment would for an instant suggest that the business was entirely handled by two young women. They are doing well, they say, and getting ahead in the world.

Amelie Rives of Today.

Mrs. Chandler has a strong face, regular features and with a chin of firmness. Her nose is a little inclined to be beaked, somewhat like her father's. Her complexion is healthy and indicates vitality. There is the patrician air about her tempered with gentleness. One forgets in her presence that she could write a book throbbing with human passion that at times reach a paroxysm of frenzy greater in intensity than anything Dante has ever written. In one less gifted it would have been considered puerile sentiment run mad. This handsome matron, still young, still in the prime of a glorious womanhood, has all that wealth can give. But has she reached the zenith of her aspirations, or does she still dream that she will write a book which will create more comment and more criticism than "The Quick or the Dead"? No one can fathom that question by gazing at her handsome face. Her life abroad and the homage that has been paid her have robbed her of the ingenuous girlhood ways which her friends knew and loved so well in her rural home. That is not saying she is not sincere and not as friendly as ever. It means that she has had to meet society and learn its diplomatic politeness.—Exchange.

For Her Dainty Foot.

Cotton, lisle and silk stockings are all worn. Many women, myself among the number, prefer a cotton to a lisle thread stocking, inasmuch as the twist of the thread in the lisle ones irritates the soles of the feet. Dark blue and black stockings are liked for street wear, except when tan shoes are worn, and then, of course, the stockings match the shoes. The navy blue stocking is usually chosen by those who find that the dye from a black stocking affects their skin. This is by no means common, but the very minute it is discovered one should cease wearing the black and select another color, or else wear white, for one never knows to what extent a skin disorder may go. With gray or scarlet shoes or slippers the stockings are chosen to match, and these may be got in silk at a much lower price than is given for black ones. Many women have discovered that the wearing of suspenders pulls a silk stocking so that it "railroads," which means "goody" to the stocking, and so for this reason the wearing of the garter above the knees is gaining favor.—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

English Ladies in Knickerbockers.

Considerable commotion was created in the neighborhood of Tottenham Court road Monday night by the appearance of many ladies, arrayed in tunics, knickerbockers, gaiters and—the words must be written—stockings of various hues, seated on bicycles, who dashed up in vigorous style to the doors of the Idea club and entered therein. The occasion was a reception to inaugurate the formation of a lady cyclists' federation, which is intended to promote cycling among women and to emancipate them from the tyranny of long skirts. By its aid also they hope to make themselves independent of the staid, old-fashioned inkeepers who refuse them admission to dining rooms because they have discarded petticoats, for it will provide them with houses of call of their own, where they will to all intents and purposes be their own mistresses. The federation will also help them to buy machines on the hire system and generally to make members as good as, if not better than men. The reception was well attended and very successful.—London News.

The Curve of the Hat.

The great point in a hat nowadays, writes Cousin Maudie, is the character of the curve. If we suppose a family of

some nine or ten sisters, with a certain similarity of outline, we shall yet find that no two of them look their best in exactly the same hat. What, then, must it be with the world of girlhood at large? It is absolutely safe to say that there never was yet any hat worn by sisters in which one was not, to a certain extent, sacrificed to the other. Take, for instance, the large hat of soft and flexible fine black cloth, with its multitude of exquisite feathers for trimming, and its one blush rose at the back, with another companion bud resting on the hair under the curve at the left side. It might be imagined that such a headgear as this would make any girl look her loveliest, but when one comes to try it on it is found that a certain amount of alteration in the very important point of curve will be necessary in most cases.—London Truth.

An Extraordinary Hand.

The Empress Eugenie recently took Prince Napoleon with her to Windsor to present him to the queen as her heir—an impressive fact when the ex-mistress of the Tuileries' fortune is considered. Most of her wealth is in good English stocks too. It is being told of Eugenie that, on a late visit to Paris, she went "incog." to a fashionable palmist to have her fortune read. As part of the necromancer's art is not to see his fair penitents, she had to put her hand through a slit in a screen. After quite a cursory examination the fortune teller said: "Madam, your hand is so extraordinary that one or two things must be the truth. Either your skill must be at fault for once, and I see impossible events, or you must be the Empress Eugenie, for no other hand could tell of such strange vicissitudes."

The Ballot and Justice.

A writer in Womankind says that the great question for women today should be not the ballot, but justice, the execution of the same code of morals for men and women, the treatment of a man as a moral leper, let alone by women everywhere if the woman is to become an outcast. That is a better question than the one of the ballot. That is equal rights; that is equal wrongs. The bodily pure woman are not always mentally pure, but let those who are in the position from which "stone throwing" is possible stone both or none and refuse the hand of fellowship to both or none. There is more equal rights in this question than in that of the ballot in any shape.

Princess Alix.

The many rumors concerning the delicate health of Princess Alix of Hesse appear to be founded on truth. There is evidently an apprehension that the young girl's condition may cause her engagement to be broken off. It is a sine qua non that the wife of the heir to the throne of Russia should be of a thoroughly sound constitution, and his marriage with any one not in good health is positively prohibited by the Romanoff family statutes. The same rule prevails in the Austrian and German royal families.

Bang Combs For Chateaines.

There seems no end to the pendants on the chateaine belt. Every well-organized chateaine belt now numbers a bang comb among its jingling collection. The combs are really very handy. The latest ones have a thin tortoise shell case overlaid with the fashionable silver filagree work. The comb shuts into the case like the blade of a pocketknife, and a silver chain is attached to hang the comb among the other objects of art and usefulness that make music wherever the owner of the chateaine goes.

Mrs. Burnett.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whose "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has made her famous, has lived many years of her life in America, having come to this country when she was but 15 years old and later married Dr. Burnett of Washington. Recently, however, she has taken a fine house in Portland place, London, and will hereafter reside there.

London's Woman's Orchestra.

London has a ladies' pompadour orchestra which appears at picturesque festivals given in the upper circles of society. It added greatly to the picturesque beauty of the night festival given recently in the gardens of the Royal Botanic society by its appearance in powdered hair, quaint cut sacks and various tinted skirts.

Alexandra of Wales.

Alexandra, princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals, and she is specially gentle to little children. She was touched and amused when an invalid child in an accident ward lately shyly addressed her as "Mrs. Princess of Wales."—Liverpool Mercury.

Wear Combs Before the Knot.

Shell combs and ornaments of grotesque shape should now be placed in front of the Psyche knot that is worn on top of the head. The hair is drawn into a small knot high on the head, and the comb in front of the knot is very becoming to a bright faced, pretty girl.

The Republicans of North Dakota put a woman suffrage plank in their platform at the recent state convention and unanimously nominated Miss Emma F. Bates of Valley City for state superintendent of public instruction.

A shoe drawer, divided into compartments, so that each pair of shoes may always be found together without delay, is a convenience appreciated by a busy woman.

The stenographer of the Danish house of representatives is a young woman. Women are coming forward more and more in that country.

Lamp chimneys are best cleaned by holding them over steam, then wiping with a dry cloth and polishing with newspaper.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A Little Linguist.

Not until January will little Fannie Erdofy reach the mature age of 4 years, and yet she is perhaps the most accomplished young lady of her age in New York. Fannie illustrates in her charming little personality the irresistible law of heredity. She speaks fluently four languages, and when it is explained that her mother writes and speaks six lan-



guages and that her father has a glib acquaintance with 10, besides numerous allied dialects, the extraordinary infant is accounted for.

Arthur Erdofy, who is a registry clerk and interpreter at Ellis island, was born 32 years ago in Budapest. His wife is also a native of the same ancient city on the Danube. He has the characteristic Magyar features as well as that special linguistic aptitude which distinguishes his race. He speaks English with great purity and has the further polyglot accomplishment of speaking Hungarian, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek (Romanic), Turkish, Finnish and that most turgid and difficult of all tongues, Basque. Mrs. Erdofy speaks fluently English, Hungarian, German, French and Slavonian, and so little Fannie has lived all her life in a philological atmosphere, where the air was thick with prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions. Instead of doll babies she played with irregular verbs, and the abstruse absolute and the subjunctive mood have been familiar objects to her from her earlier infancy.—New York Press.

The Three "Tentions."

"I was some time since," says a certain writer, "at a railway station waiting for a train. On the platform, seated on a form, were an old gentleman and two little children. I could not help hearing the remarks which he was making to them, which were spoken in a pleasant and loving manner.

"Be sure," said he, "you do not forget the three 'tentions'—intention, attention and retention."

We might apply these "tentions" with much instruction in various ways, but children at school in particular may profit much by remembering them.

Let us take "intention" first. If a boy has a sum to work out or a lesson to learn by heart, he will not be likely to succeed unless he goes at it with a will or unless he "intends" to do it.

Secondly, "attention." If he is to succeed, a boy must withdraw his thoughts from tops, balls, kites and such like. He must not chatter with his schoolfellows, but he must for the time give his whole mind, or "attend," to the lesson before him.

Thirdly, "retention." It is of but little use to learn anything unless we remember it or "retain" it in mind.—Christian Work.

A Little Musician.

Only 5½ years old, Edna Grace Hain with her tiny fingers can bring 30 different airs out of a piano. She has learned them all in the last seven months. If a key invisible to her be struck, she can instantly sound the corresponding key of another piano. Let the entire keyboard be covered with muslin or cloth, not too heavy to muffle, and she still makes good music by striking keys which she cannot see. Her first stroke on the unseen ivory may be a mistake, but in a moment she hits the right key and then proceeds unerringly. She cannot read music or words, but thoroughly understands the scale, quickly distinguishes half notes and keeps good time. If she hears a strange air two or three times, she can make her piano produce it.—Philadelphia Record.

Wonderful Singing Baby.

Little Marion Dungan, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dungan of Pottsville, Pa., surpasses any record yet as a singing baby. She is but 17 months old, and her repertoire is quite a lengthy one, consisting of "Little Birdie in a Tree," "My Nellie's Blue Eyes," "The Minuet," "Sunshine Will Come Again" and many more. Though unable to pronounce many words, she sings the tunes perfectly and keeps perfect time.—Philadelphia Press.

My Chum.



If I say "hoo," he'll scowl at you And wrinkle up his brow. But he won't bite or growl, Unless you run and howl. —St. Nicholas.

SNAKES IN CAPTIVITY.

How the Reptiles Are Caught, Tamed and Cared For in Circuses and Museums.

Nearly all the snakes you see in museums and circus exhibitions were sent to this country from Africa or South America. The boa constrictor comes from Africa and some very large specimens from Brazil. It is seldom that we can secure an anaconda.

In both Africa and South America the snakes are captured by the natives, who very often, however, are afraid of them, and do not undertake to secure them unless they are accompanied by an American or European who will take the lead in the expedition.

In Brazil the large snakes are sometimes captured with nets, which are thrown over them. The smaller ones are caught with a big stick, shaped at one end like a two pronged pitchfork. The man approaches the snake after the animal has partaken of a good meal and when he feels heavy and sleepy. The fork is placed over the snake's head, and he is thus pinned to the ground. Then he coils himself around the stick, and in that manner is carried away and put in a strong box, ready to be shipped to some foreign country. Even large snakes are often captured in this way.

Boa constrictors are obtained in the forests near the Amazon and Platte rivers. They are sometimes 20 feet in length and weigh from 50 to 100 pounds. Tree boas are captured from 12 to 14 feet long, but the majority of them are 7 or 8 feet long. The Indians of Brazil capture this variety of snake while they are engaged in their vocation of gathering rubber. They put the rubber and a lot of snakes in canoes, take them about 4,000 miles up the Amazon river, where they sell them to the traders, who in turn ship them in steamers which take the raw rubber to the coast.

Anacondas also come from Brazil. They are highly prized because they are so handsomely marked, but the specimens we are able to get here are smaller than the boas.

Snakes will not eat dead food. We feed them on birds, chickens, pigeons and rabbits and white mice. But the large snakes will not be content with a meal of mice. The bait is entirely too small for them, and the little creatures could run around their cage without being harmed. Large snakes demand a chicken, a rabbit or a large rat, and they take particular delight in killing the food they are to eat. They do not eat so much in captivity and consequently are not so long lived. Some of them will not live over a year, while a snake who is a good feeder will live 10 or 12 years.

This question of food would be a very expensive item in keeping a snake if it were not for the fact that he only eats once a month, and sometimes not that often. It is rare to find one that will eat oftener than once a week. Snakes are very quiet and docile after they have been fed. The fat in a snake is in layers, and is found in greater quantities than in any other animal I know of. One reason, I suppose, why they can go without eating for such long periods is because they can live off their own fat. Some say that snake oil or fat is a cure for rheumatism. I know many people who have faith in this remedy, but I do not believe in its efficacy myself, and I cannot say that I have ever heard of a cure by its use.—Washington News.

After the Wedding Was Over.

I could not help overhearing them, because I was walking behind the interesting young couple as they came down the gangplank. He said:

"Odd, isn't it, my dear, that we should have seen Jack and Fanny off when they sailed before? You can't forget it. You came in town for the day. Don't you remember? And after the ship sailed we went to Delmonico's for luncheon."

"Why, so we did, Bob," said the young wife, and then with apparent innocence added, "That was before we were married."

She seemed to be quite innocent of sarcasm, and so was Bob. Evidently the little "luncheon at Delmonico's" was a delightful reminiscence of courtship. Why do not more husbands still play the role of lover? —New York Press.

Lincoln's Irishman.

Abraham Lincoln once remarked of the people who wanted emancipation, but who did not like to be called Abolitionists, that they reminded him of the Irishman who had signed a pledge and did not like to break it, yet who sadly wanted a "drink." So, going to an apothecary, he asked for a glass of soda water, adding, "And, doctor, dear, if yees could put a little whisky into it unbeknownst to me, I'd be much obliged to yees." —"Memoirs," Charles Godfrey Leland.

Georgia Counties.

Nine counties of Georgia were given the names of distinguished South Carolinians. They are Brooks, after Preston S. Brooks; Calhoun, after John C. Calhoun; Jasper, after Sergeant William Jasper; Laurens, after Colonel John Laurens; Lowndes, after William Lowndes; McDuffie, after George McDuffie; Marion, after General Francis Marion; Pickens, after General Andrew Pickens; Sumter, after General Thomas Sumter.—Journal of Education.

TRUTH ABOUT THE POPE.

His Doctor Corrects Reports Which Are Abroad About His Health.

The numerous reports regarding the ill health of the pope which have been in circulation recently have induced Dr. Lapponi to make the following statements regarding the condition of his holiness.

"The health of Leo XIII," says the doctor, "is excellent. Contrary to reports, his nourishment remains the same as formerly, and his appetite never fails him. At 8 o'clock in the morning he takes a cup of chocolate and a bit of bread. At 2 o'clock p. m. his luncheon is served. It consists of soup, one or two courses of meat, fruit and a glass of Bordeaux. In the evening at 9 o'clock Leo XIII again eats soup, meat, fruit and wine. His stomach acts with marvelous regularity. His sleep is long and quiet. He cannot be said to be losing his powers. The pope has as great powers of resistance as he ever had. During the great heat of the summer he has, of course, been affected somewhat. To give an idea of the strength preserved by this old man of 84 years let me say that Leo XIII takes pleasure in going in search of great books in the library, some of them weighing as much as 10 pounds, and carrying them to his working desk. To those who say that the pope cannot hold himself erect and is obliged to allow himself to be carried in a litter we can simply reply that, like all his predecessors, Leo XIII allows himself to be carried in a litter when he goes to the garden. He gets into the litter in his office. But that is simply a rule of etiquette. Every day, after once reaching the garden, he walks for hours at a time, supported by his cane. He walks more easily than a number of persons of his suit. In short, Leo XIII walks, or at least stands up, for four or five hours a day. Only recently he confirmed 30 persons without feeling the least fatigue."

JURY REFORM.

Massachusetts Has a New Law Containing Excellent Provisions.

A new jury law has just gone into operation in Massachusetts, and some of its provisions are manifestly so good that they might well be embodied in the code of other states. For instance, one section reads, "The board of aldermen of any city shall not strike any name from the jury list as prepared, except of a person who has been convicted of a crime and has not been pardoned on the ground of his innocence of said crime, or of a person who is not qualified by law for service as a juror." The intention here was to do away with the favoritism by which men of influence were in the habit of ridding themselves of the duty of serving on juries.

The penalty for a violation of the section quoted is severe, it being provided that if any person is guilty of fraud in the drawing of jurors, either by practicing on the jury box previously to a draft, or in drawing a juror, or in returning into the box the name of a juror which had been lawfully drawn out and drawing or substituting another in his stead, or in striking a name from the jury list, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.

An additional official safeguard is thrown around the selection of jurors by the requirement that the mayor of any city shall be present at the drawing and verify by personal inspection the result of the ballots announced by the alderman appointed for the purpose. The law was framed to counteract the corrupt influence that had previously prevailed in the making up of juries in the cities of the state.—New York Post.

A SHOWER OF FROGS.

Thrifty Farmers Welcome the Visitors and Eat Them For Supper.

A curious phenomenon occurred in the northern portion of the county Thursday afternoon. Shortly after 3 o'clock a shower of live frogs began falling. The shower of living creatures continued for five minutes and covered a 10 acre field on the farm of Ezra Willburn. The frogs fell only on Mr. Willburn's farm, and at the time they fell the sky was cloudless. Mr. Willburn's small son was the only person who witnessed the shower, and after recovering from his surprise at such a strange occurrence he informed his father of the affair.

The Willburns at once began catching the largest of the frogs and enjoyed a regal repast of delicious hams for supper. The neighbors were also liberally supplied. The cause of the shower is somewhat a mystery, although it is said that the frogs could have been drawn from a distant pond by a strong whirlwind and carried through the air to a point over Mr. Willburn's field.—Muncie (Ind.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

Cholera in Europe.

The appearance of cholera here and there through Europe is exciting no alarm, although the sanitary authorities are expressing grave forebodings. Russia seems to be getting a general bacillus scare. So much has been said recently about dangers from microbes that in the city of Baku, on the Caspian sea, an anti shaking hands society has been organized in order to prevent the exchange of bacilli by contact. Members pay 6 rubles a year and wear a button as a sign of membership. They are fined 3 rubles for each handshake. The ladies of the city resent the prohibition and recently sent a large petition to the governor general asking him to suppress the society.—London Letter.

To the North Pole.

To reach the north pole an architect, M. Hauin, has proposed to the Geographical society of Paris the construction of wooden huts one or two days' journey apart. He considers Greenland the most favorable locality for an experiment of this kind. Each of the huts would become in its turn a base of supplies for the construction of the next. As the distance to be covered is about 900 miles, a score of huts would be necessary to establish a route to the pole.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ALIVE, BUT PRONOUNCED DEAD.

Restoration of the Speech of a Mute Child Who Was Once Prepared For the Grave.

After being mute for two years the little 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brock of Vineland, through seeing the blood flowing from a cut on one of her fingers, suddenly regained her speech. The case is a remarkable one and has excited the interest of physicians and of those who are acquainted with the circumstances of her affliction and most remarkable recovery.

Two years ago the little girl, who was then 5 years of age, suddenly lost her power of speech. She was eating an apple at the time and in some manner dislocated one of her teeth. She ran into the house and threw herself on the lounge, with blood flowing from her mouth. She refused to answer any questions, and the inquiries of her astonished parents only elicited sobs and moans.

The next day the child was still mute and also refused to partake of any food. Her parents became alarmed, and physicians were called in. They were unable to diagnose the strange malady, and the child grew worse. Medical skill was of no avail, and she grew weak and emaciated. After several weeks the child died apparently, and the doctors pronounced her dead and left. The little form was covered with a shroud and preparations for the funeral begun, when signs of life were discovered in the seeming corpse.

The girl sat up and with her fingers made signs indicative of her desire for food. From that moment she began to mend slowly and in the course of a year regained her former good health and spirits. She was still, however, as silent as a sphinx. Nothing could induce her to utter a word, and she continued in this condition until a short time ago.

She accidentally cut her finger while playing one day, and the red blood flowed from the wound. Either the sight or the smell of the fluid seemed to have a strange effect upon the child, and that day marked the turning point in the history of the case. During that same night, while in bed, she started her sister by speaking her name quite distinctly. She also uttered several other words very plainly. Since then she has been improving daily and now can articulate quite plainly.—Philadelphia Times.

BELLAMYISM IN ENGLAND.

Spirit of Paternalism Manifested by the London County Council.

England is trying all sorts of socialistic experiments. If it keeps on, it will soon become Mr. Bellamy's ideal country.

The latest manifestation of the paternal spirit in government is the proposition, now seriously entertained by the London county council, to open municipal pawnshops for the purpose of lending small sums to poor people on pledges of personal property at small rates of interest.

The London pawnbrokers are up in arms against the proposition. Of course they cannot go on charging 60 or 100 per cent, as they are now said to do, if the city pawnshop will loan money at 5 or 4 per cent.

And the London Chronicle wants to know why, if the state undertakes to do banking for the rich man, it should not do it also for the poor man.

The idea of making governments generally useful and using their powers to break down odious and oppressive monopolies by exposing them to an unequal competition is gaining ground everywhere.

If New York's plain people could have their way, unobstructed by the politicians and the stock gamblers, the entire transportation service of the metropolis would be, like the Brooklyn bridge, municipal property, run for the general benefit and exacting no more fares than were needed to pay for its maintenance, repairs, extension and running expenses.—Editor New York Recorder.

The New Enlistment Law.

What is called the Outhwaite law has been signed by the president, making some important changes in the conditions of enlistment in the United States army. Hereafter no alien can be enlisted to become a soldier of the United States. The recruit must be a native American or have taken out full citizenship papers. The term of enlistment henceforth is two years, and there is no provision, as at present, for "buying out" before the term of enlistment has expired. The provision of the present law that no soldier shall re-enlist after 10 years' service is repealed. The soldier must stay two years, and he may stay thereafter until retired under the veteran act.—Kansas City Star.

Fall of the Man With Wings.

Herr Lilienthal has for several weeks been making attempts at flying from a little hill artificially thrown up for the purpose near Gross Lichterfelde, in the neighborhood of Berlin. This enterprising engineer mounted the hill with two immense wings fastened to his shoulders. Then, half running, half flying, he attempted the descent, but frequently his wings sank helpless under half way down, and he never succeeded in reaching the foot. One day, however, the wings bore the experimenter a little farther, but only to let him fall into a neighboring pond. His wings were broken and he himself wounded, but he will probably renew his attempts.—London Star.

The Cook in Politics.

The spoils to the victors system holds good in France in a small way, though not to the extent it rules in the sister republic. Louis Tabernet, the late President Carnot's cook, is to be replaced by Fleuret, the chef of M. Casimir-Perier. The new head of the kitchen at the Elysee is one of the most celebrated cooks of the age and draws the salary of a cabinet minister. France is famous for its cooks, but its supply of cabinet ministers has been far greater of late years than its supply of cooks.—London Globe.

THE MORAL OF THE CROW.

Some Advice For Secretary Thurber, Who Doesn't Appreciate a Joke.

Mr. Thurber, the president's private secretary, is a young man of great earnestness and of a conscientious reverence for greatness which at times threatens to overpower him. But he is neither a humorist nor a philosopher, as any one may see who sees how indignant he becomes when stuffed crows are sent to the White House.

Let the joker have his joke! Why not? This would be a very wearing world if at times it did not become easier to laugh than to cry. Besides there is more than a joke in that stuffed crow. There is philosophy in its feathers and science of politics in the sawdust that stuffs him.

If men are to live together at all, they must learn to eat crow as gracefully as possible. They may not like it. It may turn their stomachs. But in the course of human events it frequently becomes necessary and must be done.

It is right and proper for a man to hitch his wagon to a star if he can reach it. The man who has no principle, who does not love some great truth, better than his own comfort or interests, is indeed a contemptible fellow who can never help the world except by leaving it. But in spite of that the time comes when the best and bravest must cut their mess of crow—bravely, even if it has been made more repulsive by their courage.

When men live together in peace, harmony and politeness, they are constantly waiving rights and suspending conviction for the time being. Were they not they would be constantly going at each other's eyes. It is only by making the best of a bad bargain that they can get along at all.

This is the moral of that stuffed crow. Mr. Thurber! Bring it back from the cellar and put it on the mantel under a glass case.—New York World.

A QUESTION OF LIBERTY.

Thoughts Brought Out by a Rich Chicagoan's Recent Experience.

Some days ago a rich man became troublesome through drink and was taken to the Washingtonian home, a place in Chicago where drunken men are detained until sobriety calms them. The rich man found a way to communicate with his lawyer, but before legal action looking to his release could be taken his relatives applied at the home, and he was restored to their custody. He has since enjoyed his freedom.

It is all over now, but some day a very interesting question relative to that quasi public institution will demand a prompt and definite answer.

What right has the Washingtonian home to receive men drunk or sober from their friends or others and deprive them for a month or a day or an hour of their liberty? If the officials and attendants there can receive one man brought there by his friends, may they not by the same right receive another brought by his enemies?

If any institution in the city may without judicial commitment restrain a man because he is troublesome through drink, may it not restrain another because he is troublesome through other causes, all the way from discoursing on flutes to a rich but discouraging old age? If it may deprive a man of his liberty for an hour, may it not keep him prisoner for months, for years, throughout his natural life?

The actions of this so called "home" are somewhat too radical. Its superiority to all laws and constitutions, its contravention of the principle that all men have an inalienable right to liberty till deprived of it by due process of law, its lofty disapproval of any legal interference, may culminate some day in a challenge of the whole strange basis on which it rests.—Chicago Herald.

THE BOYNTON SHIELD.

Said to Be Better Than Herr Dowe's Bullet Proof Cuirass.

The Dove mail coat, still in process of perfection, is already to be supplanted by the Boynton shield, says Arms and Explosives, an English journal. The shield is nothing more than a steel plate a foot square, which weighs just eight pounds. It is made in such a way that it can be suspended from the rifle of a soldier, and it will always maintain a vertical position, no matter at what angle the gun is held. Standing or kneeling, the soldier is protected to a large extent behind the plate. When in a kneeling position, he is almost entirely hidden by the plate, which, instead of interfering with his aim, helps him to sight. The barrel of the gun fits into a groove at the top of the plate, and by means of slides at the ends a number of plates can be strung together, thus forming a veritable "Chinese wall" for a row of sharpshooters.

The "Revue de Cercle Militaire" pronounces the Boynton shield just as serviceable as the Dowe cuirass and even more effective.

A Holy Ghost Plant.

There has been on exhibition in front of a Chestnut street florist's window for some days past a very rare specimen of the dove flower, or, as it is more familiarly known, the "Holy Ghost plant." The florist claims that this specimen has been some 15 years coming to perfection, and he values it at \$35. It is a small plant, about 10 inches high, and bears some eight or ten of the little white flowers which, from their remarkable resemblance to a dove with wings outstretched give to the plant its name. The flower is the "Espirito Santo" of the Spaniards and was discovered in Panama in 1826.—Philadelphia Record.

Gold and Silver From Lace.

Cut into pieces the gold or silver lace, tie them tightly and boil in soap lye till the size appears diminished. Take the cloth out of the liquid, and after repeated rinsings in cold water beat it with a mallet to draw out the alkali. Open the bundle, and the free metal will be found in all its beauty.—Jewelers' Circular.

PRINCESS ALIX OF RUSSIA.

Reasons Why Her Marriage to the Czar Was Postponed.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that the postponement of the marriage of the czarowitz with Princess Alix of Hesse which was to take place in October, created a sensation in Russia and been the subject of unfavorable remarks in imperial court circles. The wedding, according to present plans, will be celebrated in January, but there seems to be a feeling, despite denials, that the marriage may not take place at all. Many reasons for the postponement are reported. The rumor that the emperor of Germany and his relatives of Darmstadt have entered a protest since the engagement against the acceptance by the princess of the Orthodox Greek faith is declared to be without foundation, as that matter was discussed and fully arranged before the official announcement of the intended union was made. The statements, too, that the delay is the result of the ill health of the future emperor are declared to be untrue, as also those relating to the physical condition of the princess.

But a well informed Russian declares that it is the general belief in court circles that the postponement is due to the opposition and dislike shown by the princess herself for the Orthodox faith since she began to receive instruction in her new creed. One thing is certain—the Russian court chaplain, Jaryschoff, who was sent from St. Petersburg to Darmstadt to "conduct the conversion" of the young woman, had to be recalled and his place taken by a priest less strict and less zealous.

Although the second church emissary accomplished his purpose in a way, he did not do so with ease or without quarrels with the princess, which produced a bad impression on the imperial Russian family and caused great embarrassment to the priest.

The German emperor is said to be much chagrined at the conduct of the young princess, as he was the "matrimonial agent" who brought about the engagement of the couple. Down deep in his heart, however, he may have a certain admiration for the action of the princess, as he detests in general conversions to the Greek church. This is proved by his treatment of his sister, the Duchess of Sparta and crown princess of Greece, to whom he has not spoken since she renounced the faith of her family for that of her husband.—New York Tribune.

GRASSHOPPERS DESTROYING CROPS.
Swarms in Western New York Ravaging the Potato, Oat and Corn Fields.

Grasshoppers are proving a great pest and source of annoyance and loss to farmers in western New York. Reports continue to come from nearly all counties of damage being done the crops by them. In the eastern part of Livingston county they are very numerous. Last year they visited that section about two weeks later than this, but there were not so many as there are this year. They are now doing great damage to potatoes, carrots, corn and all growing crops.

Genesee and Wyoming counties also report considerable havoc from grasshoppers. In the southwestern part of the state they are also numerous, as to beget apprehension. In Allegany county they are doing great damage. Since the hay has been cut they have taken to the oats, buckwheat and other grains, in many instances literally ruining whole fields. Several farmers, in order to get a better quality of straw, are cutting their oats while yet green, believing that if left to ripen the grasshoppers will destroy them.

Potatoes, which are very extensively raised in Allegany county, are also suffering from their ravages, and efforts are being made to protect the crop. One method which is being extensively used is for a number of boys and men, with fishpots, to march abreast across the fields, driving the pests before them. The process is a tedious and expensive one, since, in order to effect any permanent good, it must be continued during the whole day. Another drawback to it is that it leads to many petty quarrels between neighbors. When one drives a swarm of grasshoppers to an adjoining farm, his neighbor is pretty sure to drive them back, and unpleasantness usually follows.—Rochester Democrat.

The Chinese Fair.

The war in the east may interfere with the holding of the so called Chinese world's fair which has been announced to take place this year. It is not a world's fair in the ordinary sense of the word, since all exhibits are to be furnished by China itself, but if half the reports sent out are true it has been planned to exceed all other fairs by whatever name called. The expense is estimated at \$200,000,000, and it is announced in honor of the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of the empress dowager. Apart from the main exhibition at Peking, there are to be celebrations in every town of the empire. It seems to be rather a national festival than a display of arts, manufacturers and agriculture, though this part of the "fair" is planned on an enormous scale.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cigars and Their Prices.

Perhaps some smokers do not believe it, but prices for precisely the same kind of cigars vary widely. The writer knows of one place where a cigar is sold for 35 cents, while the same cigar may be bought not far away for 25 cents. The man who sells the 35 cent cigar would not believe this statement until he was convinced at the cost of a box of cigars. He bet that the cigar in question could not be obtained for 25 cents at retail. The other man led him around the corner to a rival and just that amount. The winner of the bet was maliciously joosie, too, for he proposed that the loser buy the cigars in the rival shop, since they would cost him so much more in his own store. He came near having a fit at that.—New York Tribune.

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